COTTON CHATS

FROM

DRAPER COMPANY

SHIPMAN'S
COMMON-SENSE BINDER

PATENTED

JANUARY 19, 1892. APRIL 19, 1904

To open binder, remove the slides from fasteners raise the fasteners to an erect position and then file papers. For punching: lay the papers on covers and mark sheets to correspond with fasteners.

If DUPLICATE is wanted ORDER 25981

ASA L. SHIPMAN'S SONS
MANUFACTURERS,
NEW YORK.

COTTON CHATS

By the Secretary of the
DRAPER COMPANY,
HOPEDALE, MASS.

No. 6. DECEMBER, 1901.

PRINT CLOTH.

The weekly production of print cloth mills in Fall River averaged as per Brokers' schedules for Weekly Reports were given as follows in the Official Publication of the Fall River Board of Trade:

CORPORATION.	NO. MILLS.	WEEKLY PRODUCTION IN PIECES.
American Linen Co.	2	12,000 Pieces
Arkwright Mills.	1	5,000
Barnard Manufacturing Co.	2	6,000
Border City Manufacturing Co.	3	8,000
Chace Mills.	2	9,000
Cornell Mills.	1	6,000
Durfee Mills.	3	16,000
Fall River Manufactory.	1	5,500
Flint Mills.	1	6,000
Granite Mills.	3	11,000
Hargraves Mills.	2	5,000
Laurel Lake Mills.	2	10,000
Mechanics' Mills.	1	8,000
Merchants' Manufacturing Co.	3	16,000
Metacomet Manufacturing Co.	1	3,500
Narragansett Mills.	2	6,000
Osborn Mills.	2	6,500
Pocasset Manufacturing Co.	4	7,000
R. Borden Manufacturing Co.	2	12,000
Robeson Mills.	1	4,000
Sagamore Manufacturing Co.	2	12,000
Seaconnet Mills.	2	10,000
Shove Mills.	2	10,000
Slade Mills.	1	5,500
Stafford Mills.	2	12,000
Tecumseh Mills.	3	6,500
Troy C. & W. Manufactory.	2	5,000
Union Cotton Manufacturing Co.	3	10,000
Wampanoag Mills.	3	10,500
Weetamoe Mills.	1	6,000
		250,000

NOTE.—Most Print Cloth Mills also manufacture "Odds" and "Convertibles," as cambrics, cheese cloths, inner linings, low grade bleached goods, etc.

This would seem to indicate the use of over 40,000 looms on prints and similar goods in this one city.

None of these are Northrop Looms. Yet the same goods are woven on our looms in Burlington, Vt., Lawrence, Lowell and many other Northern localities for one-half the weaving price paid in Fall River.

If we take other cotton manufacturing sections into the calculation we find that at various places in the South the weaving price on Northrop Loom prints is nearer one third than one half Fall River's wages. When we ship out

25,000 Northrop Looms in 18 months' time, it takes no great mathematical expert to figure that just so soon as over production prevails **the more expensively operated machines must stop.**

Fall River could replace its common looms now running on print cloth with Northrop looms for about $5,000,000. It could no doubt borrow the necessary funds for less than $250,000 per year. It could save by the new machinery at least $1,000,000 per year or a net gain of $750,000 annually. What better financial proposition is now open for consideration?

The adaptability of the Northrop Loom for print cloths is practically unquestioned and unquestionable. It has woven them continuously for six years. It makes better cloth, more cloth per loom, and with less than half the labor. Certain recent improvements have improved the quality to a standard never before equalled. We can now weave a print **without a thick or thin place** from the start of a cut to its finish, and we do this with a loom having less parts than those now running.

Gunton's Magazine for November, in discussing the situation at Fall River, stated the following:

"There is no doubt but that the print cloth industry in New England is pressed close to the margin. Bonanza profits are not to be expected, unless the manufacturers utilize the very latest machinery available, and they have not done it."

One of the treasurers of a Fall River mill is quoted in a trade paper recently to this effect:

"Asked if generally the mills had made a loss during the past year, Mr.——— said he could not answer. He would say on general principles that it would be impossible for mills making print cloths to make a profit. A few of the mills engaged on yarns and fine goods might have made a little. . . . . "

We believe that we can save Fall River's great industry from possible annihilation, increase the market value of its corporations' stock, and prevent the necessity for curtailments and shut-downs. We have introduced universal changes in its past and feel that we have won the right to a certain amount of confidence for the future. We know that our looms will weave the print cloth of the country whether in Fall River or elsewhere, but hope that those made friends by long and intimate business associations will not neglect the chance to better their own interest while the opportunity is still open.

NORTHROP LOOM SALES.

A list of mills that have ordered over one thousand Northrop looms. (Made up to October 1, 1901.)

			Old looms included which have been changed over to warp-stop motions.
Amoskeag Mfg. Co.,	N. H.	10,061	9,800
Olympia Cotton Mills,	S. C.	2,400	
Pacific Mills,	Mass.	2,281	
Tremont & Suffolk Mfg. Co.,	Mass.	2,130	153
Lonsdale Co.,	R. I.	2,030	
Bourne Mills,	Mass.	2,000	
Pacolet Mfg. Co.,	S. C.	1,802	
Spartan Mills,	S. C.	1,748	
Loray Mills,	N. C.	1,680	
Graniteville Mfg. Co.,	S. C.	1,630	
Gaffney Mfg. Co.,	S. C.	1,401	
Queen City Cotton Co.,	Vt.	1,308	
Lockwood Co.,	Me.	1,294	
Pelzer Mfg. Co.,	S. C.	1,204	
Mass. Cotton Mills,	Mass.	1,236	115
Boott Cotton Mills,	Mass.	1,128	
Grosvenor Dale Co.,	Conn.	1,045	
Granby Mfg. Co.,	S. C.	1,014	
Cooleemee Cotton Mills,	N. C.	1,000	
		38,382	10,068

The test that proves is the test of quality made in quantity. The mills named are noted for the superiority of their products. Their goods include both coarse and fine. We fear no investigation at any one of them. Their repeat orders testify sufficient approval.

It seems proved that our looms can satisfy those who make the equipment substantial enough to warrant proper system and supervision. We have never encouraged the purchase of small sample lots which disarrange a weaving-room, incur predjudice from the overseer, and are not a sufficiently important comparative element to demand proper appreciation. A pill would not be tested by a nibble nor a locomotive by purchase of a wheel. The Northrop loom will not run by itself. It needs the intelligent co-operation of weavers, fixers and overseers—and it needs to be used in sufficient quantity to enlist the thought and attention of those entrusted with its success.

We are looking for those having courage enough to meet a new proposition with the spirit of confidence in themselves that justifies them in the belief that they may do what others have done—and do it **fully, thoroughly and properly.**

STEEL HARNESS DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

We take great pleasure in announcing to the trade that we believe the limits of use for our steel harness warp-stop motion have been largely, if not entirely, removed.

We have formerly recommended the steel harness for simple two-harness work, not finding it adaptable for multiple harness, wide looms, or for goods where the tension or position of the warp threads would tend to make the heddles sway abnormally.

In spite of the repeated attention given to the problem by various inventors, we almost despaired of success until the combination of various recent ideas has placed the matter in an entirely different light. We now find that by separating the heddles into small groups, with dividing clamps between them, they will not sway or bend as formerly. We can also reinforce this capacity by stamping the heddles of a slightly curved section for part of their length. In multiple-harness weaving we have designed a system of guides, which, used in connection with our Lacey Top Rig, furnishes a most efficient combination. These guides can take from two to five harnesses, the cams alone requiring replacement when changes are made.

The first advantage of the harness stop motion is that it requires **no extra cost for drawing in.** Where warps are coarse, this saving, as compared with other warp-stop motions, is in itself decisive, in that it may represent a large percentage of the whole cost of the attachment.

The next great advantage is that the steel harness is **practically indestructable.** Cotton harness wears, and needs revarnishing at stated periods. We have had steel harness in use **for seven years,** and see no reason why the same heddles will not continue in service indefinitely.

Another great advantage is that cotton harness must be made to suit the cloth to be woven, while the steel harness **spaces itself.** Many mills are required to keep large stocks of extra harness for various changes in product; in fact, where mills run on a variety of goods, this extra cost represents a truly enormous investment.

We look to increased utility for this type believing it is destined to supersede all other kinds. As usual, however, we shall be prepared to meet the demands of our customers if they prefer other devices.